

FLAT PAY RAISES URGED FOR CLERKS

Government Officials Now Specially Concerned for the Technical Classes

With flat increases in the salaries of civil workers constituting the greater part of the employees of the government in Washington, sure to engage the attention of Congress, the House of Representatives, with a good possibility that such increases will be authorized, officials of the federal government are now concentrating their efforts on obtaining specific increases for the technical workers in the departments, it is being learned.

Three separate propositions, all embracing the same general subject of flat increases, are being considered by the House of Representatives. A mass of government employees will be presented to Congress shortly for their consideration. The first proposition is the plan for raising salaries of government employees, with upward revision of salaries all along the line, as proposed by the House of Representatives commission at the last session of Congress. The second is a plan put forward by Herbert D. Brown, director of the Bureau of efficiency, provid-

increases, and the third is a separate plan adopted by the Federal Employment Commission under the same general lines as the two others.

One Plan Already Docketed.

The first plan, that of the reclassification of employees, is a docket of unfinished business of Congress and as such will be taken up by the Senate when it convenes in November. It is a plan that can be considered. However, some scheme of joint consideration of the three plans may be evolved, and portions of each may be evolved when Congress begins consideration of federal employment.

While all three of these propositions interlock and take up specific items for consideration by the government employees, it is felt in the Senate that the three plans do not sufficiently consider increased compensation for the highly trained technical staffs who are employed by every department.

To the end that these employees may receive such increased compensation and to prevent almost entire disorganization of the technical staff of the government, the Senate bill was understood today that the departments have incorporated in their 1921 estimated specific appropriations for these workers.

Commerce Department Hard Hit.

been particularly hard hit by resignations, most of which have occurred because of the relatively small salaries paid by the government. The bureau of standards and the bureau of fisheries have practically been depleted of their best technical experts. Faced with a great increase in living costs in the last three years, these men, according to officials, have, for self protection, been forced to take

ment which would bring them in sufficient money to meet rising expenses. The Government has been asked to consider whether it is possible to make fisheries also has been particularly acute since fishery commissions and private firms are not prepared to pay the substantial salary paid fish experts. A similar problem has confronted the bureau of viticulture.

Secretary Payne of the Department of the Interior refused today to discuss the 1921 estimates of the department, but, in a letter to the House, he said that the estimates provide for increased salaries for technical workers. The turnover in the department has been as high as 50 per cent in the last year and a half, it was said. In all these cases it requires a considerable period to train the man who fills the vacancy.

In Department of Labor.

recommendations made for specific increases in the 1921 estimates of the Department of Labor, it is known that for some of the expert statisticians of the bureau of labor statistics increases

Government officials feel that out of the three definite proposals for general pay increases there must come some general scheme for flat pay raises. Their problem at present appears to be to hold their highly trained technical men against the much higher wages paid in private industry and by the states and that this end may be attained they are asking for specific appropriations for these workers.

FOR ALTAR ORNAMENTS

Fanny Ansley Massie's Will Includes Protestant Cathedral Foundation Among Beneficiaries.

The will of Fanny Ansley Massie, dated December 2, 1919, provides that certain diamonds and other jewelry be

used by the Protestant Cathedral Foundation for ornamenting altar furnishings. She directs that her grave be marked with a simple latin cross bearing the inscription, "Jesus, Mercy."

Bequests of \$4,000 each are made to Mabel Gardner and Marian G. Rogers

effects and household furniture are to be distributed among her brother, William P. Massie, and Frances C.

Grinnell of
E. Elwell B. Pitts of Duxburg, Mass.
Real estate is devised to her
sister, Charlotte Pitts, and her
brother, William P. Massie.
The remaining estate is to be held
in trust by the American Security and
Trust Company for the benefit of
the children and brother during their lives.
On the death of both the two-thirds
of the trust estate is to go to Frances
the first grandniece and the other third in
equal shares to the Community of St.
Margaret's, Episcopal Church, and the
Episcopal Church in the United States.

MACVEAGH WILL FILED.

\$50,000 Given Outright to Daughter of Former Attorney General.

The will of Mrs. Virginia P. C. MacVeagh, widow of Wayne MacVeagh, former Attorney General, dated Jan. 1, 1914, and filed by codicil of May 9, 1914, has been used for probate. The testatrix left \$50,000 to her daughter, Margaretta C. MacVeagh. The remaining estate is devised to the Community of St. Margaret's, Episcopal Church in the United States.

**I'm Posted on
Breakfast
Foods**

why I eat

**POST
TOASTIES**



—says Bobby